

Germans Win in East and West; 6,000,000 Men Struggle On Two Battle Lines; Flier Again Rains Bombs on Paris

U. S. AMBASSADOR MAKES STRONG PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN BOMB THROWING

Myron T. Herrick, After Establishing Fact that Grenades Rained Down on Paris Were Hurlled by Teutons, Forwards Message to State Department Calling Upon Secretary Bryan to Make Representations to Kaiser's Government.

CABINET PREPARES TO MOVE GOVERNMENT TO BORDEAUX; MAD FLIGHT FROM CAPITAL

Paris, Sept. 1.—An official communique, issued at midnight, says that a squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized in order to prevent further bomb throwing by German aviators flying over Paris.

It was announced officially later that the American committee headed by Ambassador Herrick requested the minister of war to furnish proof that the bombs exploded in Paris were dropped by German airmen.

On receiving these proofs the American Ambassador failed to Washington protesting strongly. He said:

"This is an absolute violation of The Hague convention, signed by Germany."

The committee further decided to ask the American government to protest most energetically to the German government against further like acts.

Drops Three Bombs.
A third daring aeroplane raid of Paris was made this evening by a German air scout and three bombs were dropped, but with no casualties.

Paris has been thrown into a state of terror by these successive invasions by German fliers. They have been of daily occurrence. The first was on Sunday, when three bombs were dropped into Paris; the second on Monday, when one projectile plunged into the heart of the city, but failed to explode, and the third came this evening between 6 and 7:30 o'clock.

The aeroplane soared over the center of the capital. It was discovered first by a sentry posted at the foot of the column in the Place Vendôme. The aviator was circling above the Bank of France in the Rue de la Paix when the sentry raised his rifle and fired. The shot evidently fell short and the aeroplane continued in its flight.

No One Is Injured.
Other sentries took up the alarm and began firing from the connecting posts. About a dozen shots were fired, but all failed to reach their mark, because of the altitude at which the machine was flying.

The aviator then dropped three bombs in quick succession, one block apart, in the Rue de Hanover, one block from the Place de l'Opera.

Either because the bombs were defective or because of a remarkable piece of good fortune not a person was injured by the missiles.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the bombs' target, men, women and children scattering in terror.

In the Rue de la Paix and the immediate neighborhood, from whence the aeroplanes had been firing at the capital, the crowds flocked from the houses and stores, expecting to see the machine plunge to the ground, but it made off apparently being uninjured.

The success of these aerial raids has

Russians Change Name Of Capital to "Petrograd"

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Hester Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that, by imperial order, the city of St. Petersburg, capital of the Russian empire, since 1712, will now be known as Petrograd.

This change eliminates the Teutonic construction in the name by which the chief city of Russia has been known since it was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.

CALL VICTORY A NEW SEDAN

Germans Celebrate Anniversary of Great Battle with News of Capture of 70,000 Russians.

AUSTRIA LOSES 20,000

While Kaiser Hits Smashing Blows Both East and West, His Ally Is Defeated by Czar's Troops.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—An official announcement, issued here today, says: "The German victory at Allenstein proves greater than expected."

"The Russian forces, consisting of three army corps, were entirely crushed, resulting in the capture of 70,000 men, two commanding generals, 300 officers, and all artillery. The French army advancing at Comblès in a flanking attempt, was completely repulsed by Gen. von Kluck's army."

English Battalion Captured.
"At St. Quentin an English infantry battalion was captured by Gen. von Below."

"The crown prince, advancing, has captured the garrisons and fortress of Montmedy."

Russia Admits Losses.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The general staff admitted today that the German troops opposing the Russian advance into East Prussia were putting up a hard fight and inflicting severe losses on the Czar's troops, but asserted that though the progress of the invasion was slower than last week, it was still progressing favorably.

"The German defense has stiffened," said the official statement issued at the war office, "and we have suffered heavily, but the foe has had more serious losses. Arrival of fresh troops has strengthened the German line, but it will be unable to withstand our attack."

Took 17,000 Prisoners.
"Our successes in Galicia continue. The Austrians that invaded Russia have been repulsed."

Carranza Confiscates All Mexican Railways, Report

Neuvo Laredo, Mexico, Sept. 1.—A telegram was received from Mexico City today stating that the Carranza government has given notification to Washington and other interested capitals that it has confiscated all the railway properties in Mexico.

"Belgium Now Belongs to Kaiser," Say Teuton Placards

London, Sept. 1.—"Placards have been posted in Belgian towns saying that Belgium now belongs to Germany," reports an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News Agency. It also states that at Westphalia the Germans killed nine children and their father.

Germans Fortifying Environs of Brussels

London, Sept. 1.—A news agency dispatch from Ostend says the Independent Belge published a report that the Germans are fortifying in the environs of Brussels, the Central cemetery even being transformed into a redoubt.

St. Petersburg Fliers and Return—St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the German aviators have been firing at the city since the morning. The German aviators have been firing at the city since the morning. The German aviators have been firing at the city since the morning.

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FIRST PHOTO FROM RUSSIA SINCE WAR OPENED

Reservists Marching Through the Streets of St. Petersburg



BRAND WHITLOCK A SAVIOUR OF BRUSSELS

U. S. Minister Congratulated by Belgium for His Advice that City Be Surrendered Unconditionally.

AT ODDS WITH GERMAN GENERAL

Brussels, Sept. 1.—Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, was the first one to advise the unconditional surrender of Brussels, pointing out how resistance might bring increased misfortunes to the inhabitants. The commandant, however, remained adamant until orders had been received from the King of Belgium telling him to surrender. Later Mr. Whitlock was officially congratulated by the King for his action. Undoubtedly Mr. Whitlock had a great deal to do with the saving of Brussels.

London, Sept. 1.—Friction has arisen between the German military authorities in Belgium and certain diplomats, according to a news agency dispatch from Brussels via Amsterdam. It follows:

"It is stated that difficulties have arisen between the ministers of the United States and Spain and Gen. Jakowski, the German military governor of Brussels. Gen. Jakowski ordered that no member of the diplomatic corps send out code messages. Some of the diplomats refused to accede to this order, as they had been experiencing the utmost difficulty in forwarding official letters by courier. The United States Minister is said to have declared that he would uphold the rights of the Belgian people so long as he remains at his post."

Starving Louvain Folk, Partly Clad, Line Roadside

London, Sept. 1.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Star says:

"Travelers from Louvain report the roadsides strewn with thousands of starving women and children. Some are nearly naked, having fled from their homes in the night. At Louvain the Germans are changing the hostages every twenty-four hours. Residents are still being executed when shots are fired in the town against German troops."

Austrians Put Shabats to Fire and Sword, Say Serbs

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 1.—The following official announcement was made today by the Serbian government:

"Shabats has been sacked by the Austrian army in a barbarous manner. On the two principal streets there is not a house that has not been looted and damaged. Part of the city was burned. Wherever they passed the Austrians left a trail of ruin and mourning. They took hostages from every village."

German Socialist Paper Says Situation Is Perilous

Paris, Sept. 1.—A Basel dispatch states that the Vorwaerts, leading Socialist newspaper of Germany, declares the German situation is perilous since she is recalling troops in large numbers in the hope of stopping the Russian advance.

Russian Devastation Cuts Off Berlin's Corn Supply

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—Devastation spread by the Russians in East Prussia has wrecked the German corn market, according to reports from Berlin, and no supplies can reach the capital.

SAYS MISSION TO U. S. WILL BARE GERMAN ATROCITIES

Head of Belgium Commission Coming to Protest Violation of Humanity's Laws, Recites Catalogue of Unspeakable Outrages by Kaiser's Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to The Washington Herald.
London, Sept. 1.—In an interview tonight the Belgian minister of justice, Carton de Wiart, who is in London on his way to Washington as head of a special mission from King Albert to President Wilson to protest against German's violations of the laws of war, said:

"The purpose of the mission is to acquaint the American people and through them the world with the truth about the German army's disregard of the laws of God and man."

"The first rumors of these awful crimes were so incredible in a nation of such culture that our King appointed a special board of inquiry embracing some of our most distinguished judges and heads of universities to investigate every case reported. The result of these investigations was the creation of the present mission of protest, for the facts proved to be worse than the rumors."

"Our indictment of the Germans contains many points beginning, of course, with the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which was guaranteed by solemn treaty."

The next high-handed act was the confiscation of several millions of francs from the vaults of the Banque Nationale, a private institution in Liege, which was not a government depository. Then, worse still, was the bombardment of the open towns of Malines and Louvain, and the ruthless destruction of their ancient treasures, especially the famous library of Louvain with its priceless manuscripts, which cannot be replaced.

"Still more inexplicable is their burning of small villages without any military necessity, their massacre of women and children; the kidnapping by soldiers of young girls, and the carrying off of civilians into practical slavery in the German harvest fields."

"Most terrible of all, however, was the case of two peasants near Diest on August 19, who were buried alive, head downwards, because they refused to act as guides to the invaders. For a similar offense during the same week, the aged sexton of the village church at Aerschot was tied to a tree and burned."

"Before we left Antwerp yesterday King Albert commanded us to impress upon all whom we met that we shall fight till the last man is gone."

M. De Wiart's associates in the mission include M. Hymans, the Belgian minister of state; M. de Sadeleir, leader of the opposition; M. Vanderveld, secretary of the Socialist party; Count Louis de Lichtenvelde, secretary to the prime minister. The party sails tomorrow on the Cedre.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

Six million men engaged in two titanic battles upon which the fate of Europe hangs. Three million clash within seventy-five miles of Paris, fighting favoring the Germans. Three million others engaged in great battle in East Prussia, Austria, and Russia. Seventy-five thousand Russians taken prisoners by the German.

Russian war office admits Germans inflicting severe losses on Czar's troops, but Germans suffering seriously. Declares, although progressing, Russian troops are slower because of German re-enforcements still going forward. Successes in Galicia continue.

For third successive day German aviator drops bombs on Paris. No one injured.

Turkey mobilizes army of 200,000 Mohammedans, led by German officers and prepares to hurl its forces into the European conflict on the side of Germany and Austria, although Turkish Ambassador here discredits reports of Balkan states alliance against Turkey. Bulgaria likely to join the port.

London tightens censorship and indications are that either English force plans to attack German rear, or that allies are suffering heavy reverses. North Sea battle between main British and German fleets reported.

French cabinet holds session and is reported preparing to move government to Bordeaux or Marseilles. Japanese and German fleets soon to meet off Kiaochow, is report to London. Heavy rains prevent transportation of Mikado's artillery for attack on German forts.

6,000,000 MEN OF FIVE FLAGS CLASH IN WORLD'S TWO GREATEST BATTLES

Germans on French Front 250 Miles Long Struggle to Achieve Another Sedan as Their Brothers and Allies in East Battle to Hurl Back Oncoming Russian Hosts—Franco-British Left Hurlled Back But Center Still Holds.

LAST FRENCHMAN IS CALLED TO COLORS AS TEUTONIC HOSTS SMASH ON TO PARIS

BULLETIN.
London, Sept. 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says.

"The military governor has issued a decree forbidding automobiles belonging to civilians to leave Paris beginning today."

Paris, Sept. 1.—Well founded, though unofficial, reports are current in Paris this evening that the French have checked the German advance on the north. The position of the allied armies, according to the opinion of French military experts, is good.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Sept. 1.—On the anniversary of the great battle of Sedan, where 26,000 French and Germans lost their lives on September 1, 1870, in the Franco-Prussian war, 3,000,000 men today were reported engaged in a gigantic struggle that again may determine the fate of Paris.

The fighting took place not far from the historic battlefield where Marshal MacMahon surrendered and Napoleon III became a prisoner, sealing the doom of France.

While the titanic battle was being waged in Northern France today 3,000,000 other men, Russians, Germans and Austrians, were in desperate conflict on Russia's western frontier, making a grand total of approximately 6,000,000 men fighting on the same day.

Battle Front Fifty Miles.
In France the Germans were supposed to have forced the fighting to celebrate the day with another victory, while the French, with their British allies, sought to wipe out the defeat of forty-four years ago.

The crucial battle which might well develop into the decisive conflict of the war of 1914 was reported to be in progress about seventy-five miles from Paris, the line of combat extending for 250 miles.

The German lines supposedly is along a curve, beginning at Ferrone, in the west, and extending through Guise, north of Mezieres and Sedan, to the Lorraine frontier. Then it extends south to Belfort where the lower portion of the Germans are beyond the French line of defense.

The French were in immediate contact with the Germans all along the line, the allies, battle front extending in front of the forts at La Fere, Laon and Rheims, west of the Verdun-Belfort line of defense, with additional troops pushed into Lorraine at several points.

The allies in the latest reports from Paris tonight claimed to be holding their center. They admitted being forced to give way before the Germans on the left, but without their lines being broken at any point.

There was no substantial difference between this report and that of the Germans except that the latter claimed some slight advantage in Lorraine.

Late tonight fighting was believed to be still in progress with no decisive result.

Italy at last is likely to be drawn into the war on the side of the Triple Entente through the reported action of Turkey. A dispatch tonight from Rome via Paris says that Turkey was reported to have mobilized an army of 200,000 men.

The Rome report said that Turkey mobilized on the advice of the German officer, Field Marshal Baron von Der Goltz.

Allies' Center Holding.
Italy has said that she would join the war on the side of the allies if any other power joined Germany and Austria. It is known that Italy has mobilized 800,000 men, most of whom are massed tonight on the Austrian frontier.

All of the reservists of France are to be called out immediately according to an official announcement from Paris. Preparations to defend the French capital against a siege go steadily on, and there is every indication that the seat of the government soon will be established at Bordeaux.

The exodus from Paris continues. Every train is loaded to capacity. The city is being entrenched and troops

German Cruiser Nurnberg Puts Into Honolulu
Honolulu, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg put into port here today. Under the neutrality laws she can remain but twenty-four hours.

\$2.00 to Atlantic City and Return \$2.00
Sunday, September 4, Baltimore and Ohio, leaving Washington 7:30 a. m. and Atlantic City 8 p. m. Free transfer in Philadelphia included. Last opportunity to visit America's greatest seashore resort this season at \$2.00. Children half fare.

—FOR—
PAY DAY
(Yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 1)
THE WASHINGTON HERALD
Was Second in Volume of Local Display Advertising
THE HERALD Carried 8,070 Lines
The Post Carried 7,583 Lines
The Times Carried 6,790 Lines
It is natural that the paper second in volume of ALL-
IN-ONE EDITION circulation should be second in volume
of display advertising.